

National Republican

W. J. MURPHY, Editor and Proprietor.
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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1874.

A FEW DAYS AGO we called attention to the fact that this is a bad year for Parsons. We now advise persons to watch and pray.

What has become of the Liberal Republican party? We have not heard a chirp from one of its leaders for the last week.

AN ENTIRE REFORMER in the West recently delivered an address before an agricultural society, in which he vigorously denounced the railroad monopolies. It now turns out that he rode to the meeting on a free pass. That is the way with some of our reformers.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA is the only section of the country that is undisturbed by an election this year. But in no section of the Republic are the elections watched more closely and intently. For a variety of reasons we are by no means indifferent to the result.

LESSONS of the election are in order just now, and every newspaper editor is endeavoring to teach a different one. One says it is the third term, a second, the Democrats; a third, temperance; a fourth, the South; a fifth, a desire for change, &c., &c. Meanwhile the great November battle approaches, and we shall probably have a new set of music when it is over.

THE *Richmond Enquirer* takes it in this way: "Our people once more raise their heads in thankfulness to their God, who has not deserted them in their need, but 'hail' extends His protecting hand over 'them for their safety and happiness.' The idea that the Lord has now or ever did have anything to do with the Democratic party is certainly refreshing.

THE more sagacious and far-seeing in New York are beginning to tremble for her commercial supremacy. One of the journals of that city says: "Baltimore is so 'cutting the sugar and coffee trade. Boston is attracting much of the grain trade which New York formerly monopolized." "The West's cities are taking the jobbing 'business away from us, and our carrying 'trade has passed almost entirely into 'foreign hands.' Everybody would seem to be getting a little excited Washington. What are our business men and capitalists doing?

THE *Cleveland Herald* thinks the trouble with our affairs is due to that party politics in the hands of office-holders or office-seekers, and if the people were permitted to manage the machinery in the primaries and in the nominating conventions it would be a great improvement. This may be true, but where have the people been? The people themselves? Not one in a hundred voters will go near the primaries, and so the politicians have their own way. The root of all our evils lies in those very primaries, and it is the first duty of every citizen to attend them. As long as they keep away they will be misrepresented and misgoverned, no matter what party is in power.

THE opposition journals assert that in every State in the South where the Republicans have the control business is oppressed and the condition of the people heartrending. How is it in Tennessee where the Democrats are in power? The *Knoxville Chronicle* gives an idea of the actual situation in that State in the following pertinent inquiries: "When John C. Brown and his party came into power 'what was the situation in Tennessee?' 'How was it in Knoxville? How was it in every town and city in the State?' 'Business was prosperous? Where one 'house is built in our city now, two were 'built then. Mechanics had plenty of 'work. Business men carried on a good 'trade. Railroads were being built, and 'iron and coal mines were being developed. 'Prosperity was visible everywhere. How 'is it now? Where is the city in Tennessee that is increasing in population and 'wealth in a measure commensurate with 'its natural advantages? What is being 'done for internal improvements? How 'many railroads are being built? Where 'are new iron mines being opened and 'new blast furnaces being erected? It is a 'fact that at no time since 1865 have agricultural, manufacturing and commercial 'pursuits been so lifeless.'

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

For the first time in several years the political complexion of the House of Representatives has become a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The Republican party has been so strongly interested in the confidence of the people that in the off years of previous contests it has not really felt itself called upon to put forth very strenuous efforts to maintain its supremacy. Its majorities were so large that they were not only trouble some but dangerous—a source of weakness rather than of strength. The party always has been wary and independent. One reason, and the principal reason, of its peculiarity in this respect consists in the fact that, unlike the opposition, its members do not give a blind allegiance to their leaders, and insist every one and awhile in kicking over the traces. The Democracy always puts its full vote to the Republican party rarely except when danger comes up and the financial and principal principles in which it believes are threatened with overthrow. Viewed in this light, the recent elections may prove to be blessings in disguise. It needed a political earthquake like Ohio and Indiana to bring the party to its senses, to convince it that the policy of letting things take care of themselves is unwise and fraught with peril; that some time or other there is certain to be a revolt and revolution when the load becomes too heavy to bear.

We have no idea that the country is prepared for a restoration of the old Democratic party, especially as during the years it has been out of power it has become tainted with the odors of corruption and disrepute. There was for the daughters a part of "decorum" for the sons a lack of decorum; the dark, deadly valley of the city's sin. "Every night there should be a candle 'burning in some house, there should be 'motherly counsel, sisterly love and advice and aid and comfort for some wretched creature. In this matter of social reform, Society and custom are powerful tyrants, but they are not invincible. In a large number of instances the seeds of the destroyer which is dragging down the age in which we live lower and lower are sown and nurtured in the very place where of all

"not literally, it is nearly true that every 'paper dollar emitted banishes a silver 'one from the circulation. To trade 'equal terms, the common measure of 'value should be as nearly as possible on 'a par with that of its corresponding 'coin; where medium is in a sound state; 'that is to say, not in an accidental state 'of excess or deficiency. Now, one of the 'great advantages of specie medium is 'that, being of universal value, it will keep 'itself at a general level, flowing out from 'where it is to high into parts where 'it is lower. The truth is that capital may 'be produced by industry, and accumulated by economy; but juggling only 'proposes to create it by legendary tricks 'with paper.' And yet that is the very thing the Democratic party of Indiana and Ohio propose to do to-day, and for which they are applauded by the New York 'jugglers' have won. Were Mr. Jefferson alive he would scorn and repudiate the mongrel party which seeks to shelter itself under his name to-day.

If Republicans everywhere only do their duty no danger can come to the Republican party. It is true that it has blundered; that many of its leaders have been unfaithful to the trusts reposed in them; but the party which inspires it is still as pure and as patriotic as ever. It is still the party of progress, of equal justice for all men, the party of every thing calculated to make the American Republic the foremost Government in the world, the American people the foremost people. Its history is the proudest chapter in our annals as a nation. Bold and unscrupulous men have sometimes used it for their own advantage and advancement, but what party has not been afflicted by a similar woe? A party should be judged not by its individual members or even leaders, but by its general tendency and policy. And judged and weighed in this way for the honest voter and citizen, there is only one party with which to ally himself. The tendencies of Democracy are all to be regarded as good; a majority of its members day by day march under the banner of republicanism and financial disinterestedness. In the South Democracy means death to the 'nigger.' In the West a financial policy whose end is bankruptcy; in the North a mere party for office. It is not possible that a party so handicapped can succeed. Apathy and indifference may give a temporary triumph, but it cannot in the long run. The party of the future, even temporary success is impossible.

FREE TRADE IN MONEY.

The question of "money" is one of paramount interest in this country, about which there are various opinions. While it is popular among borrowers to denounce lenders as "thieves" when they pay day money and they have not prepared themselves to meet their engagements, it is not so to the lender who is proverbially careless as to the rates which they engage to pay when they desire to make the loan.

Many are of the opinion that no arbitrary rate of interest should be fixed by law. They assert that trade in money should be free, and that the rate of interest should be determined by the market, and that the rate of interest should be regulated wholly by supply and demand, except where the use of money arises from accident by the decree of its owners, and then that its value should be determined by courts and juries upon evidence, as is the case with other property. There is great force in the arguments advanced to enforce this view, and it is not so much a novelty as it may seem. It is no other commodity (if we may call it such) which fluctuates more regularly than the precious metals or the circulating medium. Consequently arbitrary, fixed rates for its use are unjust. The holders of these articles are entitled to the advance in their value created by an increased demand, and they have no right to be deprived of it by the movement of crops or at periods of speculation and overtrading just as much as the holders of breadstuffs and provisions have the right to the higher prices which those articles command in a time of scarcity.

This view being correct, "money" laws should be abolished. There can be no doubt that their effect is greatly demoralizing and their tendency is to make money more scarce in times of stringency. Many capitalists utterly refuse to lend at usurious rates, because of the attendant risk. They will not lend at legal rates, because they are considered too low. By keeping their funds locked up they force a collapse which the market at times requires. Then this hoarded money comes out to purchase the property of bankrupts. If we had free trade in money, these bankruptcies would be avoided by the loaning of money at its real value upon safe security. The increased rates of interest would check speculations and would be a check upon the hoarding of money. It is then when it is low. The credit of the country and individual is determined by the relative prices which their notes command. It is idle to say that money should be risked at the same rate upon a doubtful security as upon one above reproach or question. If it is in good repute for prompt payment it is cashed at a low rate; but if nearly always it is to be repaid at a high rate, it is not worth the trouble of holding it. The renewal, and finally pays only at the end of legal proceedings, it is cashed with the greatest difficulty, if at all, and then at a tremendous loss. So with nations and States and corporations who let their interest payments go by default and finally repudiate a portion of the principal. When they next go to market for a loan they are met with a cold reception and a demand for higher rates of interest.

Capitalists do not like to loan money, no matter how good the security, to parties who will compel them to realize their money out of such security. The prompt meeting of engagements in accordance with their spirit and to the honest basis of a sound credit at the lowest rate of interest. The conversion of securities is always slow and tedious process. To be obliged to go through it discomposes all the plans which the lender may have had for a reinvestment of his money, and causes much vexation and anxiety, for which he has no taste. Free-trade in money would obviate nearly all these difficulties and prevent unkind quantities of litigation.

At THE Woman's Congress, in Chicago, a Mrs. Mitchell entered a plea for fallen women, upon which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made the sensible remark: "What made woman infamous should also be 'done away with the same as applied to men.' There was for the daughters a part of 'decorum' for the sons a lack of decorum; the dark, deadly valley of the city's sin. 'Every night there should be a candle 'burning in some house, there should be 'motherly counsel, sisterly love and advice and aid and comfort for some wretched creature. In this matter of social reform, Society and custom are powerful tyrants, but they are not invincible. In a large number of instances the seeds of the destroyer which is dragging down the age in which we live lower and lower are sown and nurtured in the very place where of all

others they are supposed not to exist. Most women are naturally good, and most men are naturally bad. The really bad cause women—mothers and wives and sisters—will not stop to think that men are wicked as they are. Read Mrs. Howe's words. In how many homes are there what she says ought to be in every one?

Advances from the Seventh district of Virginia induce the hope that Senator John F. Lewis will make the canvass of that district for Congress against the Hon. John T. Harris. It is the Valley district, the former home of a large number of Old Line Whigs, who were at different periods prominent in the public service, and whose memory, as well as their principles, are still fresh in the minds of the people. Notable among them may be mentioned the late John B. Baldwin, W. T. Early and John H. Harris. Harris, of the two last named, had lived, would have commanded a full Republican vote for Congress. Perhaps the strongest hopes of the party were centered in Mr. Early. He was always, like Senator Lewis and many of his neighbors, a devoted friend of the Union and a life-long devotee to the Democratic party. With a high sense of honor, he possessed the confidence and respect of the entire community, which honored him with many positions of public trust in his State and country. He was a delegate to the last National Whig Convention in 1852. Since the war he has been a true and bold Republican of the purest stripe. His son, Captain Everett W. Early, is now chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the western district at Lynchburg, and is true to the teachings of his revered father. His name is prominently mentioned as the opponent of Mr. Tucker, Mr. W. T. Early has had year recited by the President as one of the board of visitors at the Military Academy at West Point, which position he filled with much credit. He died in July, 1874, after a brief illness, greatly deplored. The Republicans of the district, although fully aware of the loss of Senator Lewis to retire from public life, look upon him as in a certain sense the servant of the people, and they are making strenuous endeavors to prevail upon him to canvass the district in the interest of the party, and in the full belief that they can secure his return to the Lower House of Congress. We trust that they may be successful in their efforts.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Talbot's acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Governorship of Massachusetts was received yesterday.

The Legislature of Vermont yesterday elected George F. Edmunds to be United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The Republicans of the Eighth and Eleventh New York Congressional districts have nominated John D. Lawson and Isaac H. Bailey, respectively.

The Democrats of the First and Second Rhode Island Congressional districts have nominated Charles R. Outler and George H. Brown, respectively.

The Republicans of the First district of Illinois have nominated Hon. Sidney Smith for Congress, and the Republicans of the Third district have nominated Hon. C. B. Farwell.

Mr. Clement S. Hill, of Lebanon, Ky., has announced himself a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. J. F. Knott, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Hill is one of the ablest politicians in the State, and has served with distinction in Congress.

General Fairbanks, the Massachusetts reformer of the Eighteenth (11) Congressional district, is on the stump and is lecturing himself and his little army against the mailed armor of General Hubert, Republican nominee. But that is not all. He is also lecturing himself and his little army against the mailed armor of General Hubert, Republican nominee. But that is not all. He is also lecturing himself and his little army against the mailed armor of General Hubert, Republican nominee.

In the Newark election of 1873 Nehemiah Perry (Dem.) was elected mayor by a majority. In the Newark election of 1873 Nehemiah Perry (Dem.) was elected mayor by a majority. In the Newark election of 1873 Nehemiah Perry (Dem.) was elected mayor by a majority.

On the 19th of October, 1874, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., ANNE LAFAY, infant daughter of H. C. LAFAY, died at her residence, 101 West 10th Street, New York City.

On the 19th of October, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., LOUIS LAFAY, daughter of H. C. LAFAY, died at her residence, 101 West 10th Street, New York City.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, YER.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF HARMONY.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

ATTENTION, NEW YORK.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

ALFRED G. GALT.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE—WE WOULD.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

THEATRE DEPARTMENT.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

EVERETT CLARKE.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS.
Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.
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WASHINGTON BUSINESS COL.
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CLOTHING.

GEORGE T. KEEN, MERCHANT TAILOR.
Nos. 422 and 424 Ninth street N. W.

FALL STYLES.
For picking: French, English, Table linen, every description.

MEN'S WEAR.
Now ready at Devlin & Co's, 1006 F Street.

STYLISH FALL OVERCOATS.
Full stock shoes, hats, ready-made clothing, etc.

DINING SALOONS.
F. Freund, Confectioner and Caterer, No. 520 Tenth Street.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Jewelry, silver and plated ware, fancy goods, etc.

STOVES.
Call and examine our extensive stock of heating, cooking and parlor stoves.

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GROCERIES.

G. G. CORNWELL & SONS, FINE GROCERS.
For picking: French, English, Table linen, every description.

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